

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 2

The Republican rally at the Drill Shed was the liveliest political meeting of the year and one that testified to the vitality, the vigor and aggressive spirit of the party in the campaign.

There is to be a new Democratic paper, perhaps two of them. Both ought to be entertaining, especially if John Wise can be got to write about the meaning of 16 to 1, Prince David about the difference between Republicanism and Democracy and John E. Bush on the starting inability of George Washington to tell a lie.

It is pleasant to be assured by the Bulletin that wireless telegraphy is all right. The Bulletin ought to know, as its editor holds a block of the stock. People who have messages to send to the other Islands, including the gentleman who, bought the right for the first time several months ago, may prepare to send them now, irrespective of whether the balloon is ready to take them or not.

The cartoons now running in the Advertiser tell their own story. Every native, no matter what his unfamiliarity with the English language may be, can see the point of the Wilcox and Parker pictures. In the one Wilcox goes away from Hawaii poor and comes back well-to-do but with nothing in his hands for the Islands. He had been shunned and neglected at Washington. In the other cartoon, Parker, the friend and beneficiary of the President and the Republican leaders of Congress gets things for Hawaii that help to put its prosperity on a firm foundation. The moral appeals to every man, native or haole, who has the material well-being of his Island home at heart.

JEFFERSON AND BRYAN.

According to the Democratic definitions now in use Thomas Jefferson, founder of the Democratic party, was an "imperialist of the imperialists." In 1806, in the course of his second inaugural address the great commoner said:

I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some, from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of territory would endanger its Union. But who can limit the extent to which the federal principle may operate effectively? The larger our association the less will it be shaken by local passions.

If McKinley was to urge that the larger the country the better for its peace, every Democratic paper in the land would shout "Empire" with one voice. And suppose he should say a thing like this, which we take from a letter written by Thomas Jefferson in 1796?

Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest from which all America, North and South, is to be peopled. We should take care, too, not to think it for the interest of that great continent to press too soon on the Spaniards. Those countries cannot be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them till our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them piece by piece.

"To gain it from them piece by piece." That would be too rapacious even for the Democratic idea of Mark Hanna. Here is another gem from the casnet where the great Democrat kept his principles:

However our present interests may restrain us within our own limits, it is impossible not to look forward to distant times, when our rapid multiplication will expand itself beyond those limits, and cover the whole northern, if not the southern, continent, with a people speaking the same language, governed in similar forms, and by similar laws.

That is from a letter written to James Monroe in 1801. Apropos of the time-worn Democratic contention that the Constitution goes with the flag, witness this excerpt from Jefferson's letter on the subject written to Albert Gallatin in 1803:

There is no Constitutional difficulty as to the acquisition of territory, and whether, when acquired, it may be taken into the Union by the Constitution as it now stands will become a question of expediency. I think it will be safer not to permit the enlargement of the Union but by an amendment of the Constitution.

Here is a Jeffersonian sneer at the idea that an inferior people, coming under the authority of the United States, ought to have home rule:

Although it is acknowledged that our new fellow citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some (in Congress) cannot bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment. The temporary or territorial government of that country, therefore, will encounter great difficulty (in Congress).

The Democratic haul-down-the-flags will hardly relish this letter from Jefferson to Alexander Hamilton in which he discusses the alienation of American territory:

The power to alienate the unpeopled territories of any State is not among the enumerated powers given by the Constitution to the General Government, and if we may go out of that instrument, and accommodate to exigencies which may arise by alienating the unpeopled territory of a State, we may accommodate ourselves a little more by alienating that which is peopled, and still a little more by selling the people themselves. A shade or two more in the degree of exigency is all that will be requisite, and of that degree we shall ourselves be the judges. However, may it not be hoped that these questions are forever laid to rest by the amendment to the Constitution, declaring expressly that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution are reserved to the States respectively?" And if the General Government has no power to alienate the territory of a State, it is too irresistible an argument to deny ourselves the use of it on the present occasion.

A Democratic study of these points of Jeffersonian doctrine may account for the failure of Mr. Bryan to arouse his party with his anti-imperialist bugle calls for retreat. Democrats are Americans as much, in their way, as Republicans are in theirs. They love to see their country grow; they revere the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, both of them great expansionists; they have the race instincts of acquisition. That is why, if we do not mistake their meaning, the haul-down-the-flag policy does not appeal to them and why Bryan, in his formal letter of acceptance, did not touch the "imperialist" issue. It would not be surprising if, before the campaign is over, he had dropped it out of his speeches and turned his entire attention to the trusts.

FOREST PROTECTION NEEDED.

If something is not done by the Territorial Government to protect the forests which conserve the water supply of these Islands there will be a strong movement towards vesting the administrative control of our public lands in the United States. Under the Federal system it is easy to segregate forests from the general domain and care for them and this has been proved in several Western States. During the Harrison administration 18,000,000 acres of wooded land were reserved and put in charge of foresters and Cleveland set aside 21,000,000. The process of segregation still goes on.

In California United States cavalry are employed to keep the cattle and sheep men from entering the reserved tracts and sportsmen are not allowed to go there with guns lest they may set the underbrush on fire. Here in Hawaii the woods teem with wild cattle, goats and hogs and on Molokai the deer are abundant. Nor is care taken, as is being shown now in the mountain districts of Maui, to prevent forest fires. If the United States had charge of these wooded tracts all destructive animals would be driven out or killed, especially the goats which are as objectionable here as sheep are in the West. A herd of goats will not browse at random like deer. They crop one place bare before they move on to another, and as was said of the Turk with pardonable exaggeration, "Where they have passed the grass springs up no more." Cattle do much to break branches and small trees and the wild hogs root up tender growths. Added to the other instrumentalities of loss is the man in the firewood business. "Koa firewood for sale," was a late advertisement in an Island paper. Why should there be any koa firewood for sale?

Every country which has permitted its forests to be destroyed has found reason to regret the error. The historian Strabo notes the damage done in the earliest times by deforestation; the decline of Spain as a great power is closely associated with the poverty that came of the alternate droughts and floods resulting from the same cause. Centuries ago, taught by harsh experience, Japan began to conserve her native trees and now the land is well-wooded despite the fact that timber is the most valued of commodities there. The people have been taught to warm themselves over little dishes of charcoal; they have been obliged to use bamboo and that instead of lumber and shingles for many of their habitations; and as regards fences they either use bamboo or hedges or they mark boundary lines with ditches. As a result of forest preservation Japan has few floods or droughts. In the wet seasons the mosses and porous earth hold the surplus water back until it flows away by degrees; and when long dry spells come the shaded ground cannot become hot and it continues to feed the springs and rivulets, maintaining an equilibrium which nature always does when left alone. In China, however, conditions are quite the reverse. Forests were long ago swept away; and now vast floods in the Yellow river and in the Yangtze alternate with famines due to drought.

Weeks ago the Advertiser described the effect of forest denudation in St. Helena and an excellent article, from which the following extract is taken, now appears in the Star:

When first discovered, 37 years ago, St. Helena was densely covered with a luxuriant forest vegetation, the trees overhanging the seaward precipices and covering every part of the surface with an evergreen mantle. This indigenous vegetation has been almost wholly destroyed, and though an immense amount of foreign plants have been introduced and grow luxuriantly where the soil remains, other parts remain denuded and barren and can never again be reforested.

The cause of this is plain, and is a lesson to us in denudation if we can only learn it. The rich soil formed by decomposed volcanic rock and vegetable deposits could only be retained on the steep slopes so long as it was protected by the vegetation, to which, in a great part, it owed its origin. When this was destroyed, the heavy tropical rains soon washed away the soil and left a vast expanse of bare rock or sterile clay. Any one with eyes to see can go about these islands and see similar results. The causes of destruction have been at work a much less time than at St. Helena, they are spread over a greater area, so they have not yet proved as disastrous, but they will do if they are allowed to go on unchecked.

But it is not really necessary to marshal evidences. The case of the forests vs. the destroying hand is unassailable; the point is to profit by the lesson and do something for Hawaii before it is too late. For many reasons our people do not want Island public lands to be administered from Washington; but unless proper care is taken of the remaining forests by the Territorial Government there can be no other recourse.

MIS-STATING HISTORY.

One of the Independent party speakers, upon whom the lesson of Ananias has been lost, said in a speech the other night that Cleveland tried to restore the Queen of Hawaii but had been prevented by the Republicans. The statement is almost misleading enough to have come from John Wise, though it was voiced by an understudy.

President Cleveland did not try to restore the Queen. He merely asked Mr. Dole to assist him in such an undertaking by getting out of the way, and when Mr. Dole said he wouldn't, as Cleveland knew must be the case, the President turned the question over to Congress. Both Senate and House were Democratic and they promptly decided to let the Provisional Government of Hawaii alone. After that a strong Congressional move for annexation was begun by Democratic Senator Morgan who made his best points by quoting, against the Queen's cause, the charges made by Democratic United States Minister Willis. Morgan's scheme finally succeeded.

These are the frozen truths about the restoration issue. But why make it necessary to take them out of the cold storage of history at this time? They have nothing to do with the concerns now before the people of Hawaii, which are embroiled in the questions whether the good times we have all been enjoying are to continue or subside, whether we are going to have a legislative government here which Congress will approve or one that it will thwart by a modification of the voting privilege; whether we are going to send a man to Washington who can get appropriations for these Islands or one who would be barred out of the Department and from society? These are the real issues and they are important

enough to keep all hands busy without reference to the events of 1893-98.

To elect Wilcox would be to alienate the Republican and Democratic parties from the native cause. These parties, in their national character, will control Congress just as they did when they gave the Hawaiians equal rights of suffrage. Should the natives in return for that favor defeat both the Republican and Democratic organizations here Congress would be likely, at their request, to restore the property qualification. The Democracy, which believes in white man's government, would be willing to cut off the native suffrage now; the Republicans, in case of their defeat, would hardly see fit to resist the Democratic measures. So the chances are that if the anti-American local ticket prevails the Hawaiians will never get another chance to vote except on a property basis. The only way they can keep the advantages the Republicans and Democrats gave them is to join those parties and accept their full responsibility as American citizens. "Home rule" movements can only make powerful enemies, and must fall in all other respects, the same here as they did in Ireland.

Smedley D. Butler, captain by recent promotion in the Marine Corps is but nineteen years old. He served in the Spanish war, fought guerrillas in the Philippines and got a bullet in his thigh at Tien-tsin. He is the youngest man entitled to wear the double bars in the Regular service of the United States and will, so the military journals say, and barring accidents, eventually command his Corps with the rank of Brigadier General.

The census gives New York city 3,437,202 people, making it the second city in the world, London being the first with about double the population. New York is growing the faster of the two, however, and if the relative gait is kept up the American city will become the world metropolis in 1953. Paris ranks third with a population of 2,536,834 and Berlin fourth with 1,677,304 inhabitants.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL
PROSPERING NOW

Diocesan Magazine Comments
on the Condition of the
Institution.

The Diocesan Magazine has the following:

A visitor to the Victoria Hospital, whose previous notions of the institution have been based on reminiscences of the "Kerosene Warehouse Detention Camp" in the days of the plague would be struck by the bright and cheery aspect of the house and its surroundings. The sandy approach is relieved by growing plants on the front veranda. The most scrupulous cleanliness and neatness is observed throughout the house and its surroundings. The veranda on the left of the entrance is enclosed with glass, and makes a cheerful airy hall for the convalescent patients. Here is a sewing machine, and a small organ for religious services. On entering the main building, the office of the medical superintendent is on the right and, connected with it a storeroom for clothing, and a laboratory, furnished with a bed to be used in emergency. Facing the entrance with the full benefit of the mountain breeze, is the ward for paralytics with six beds. On the other side of the entrance is a female ward and bathroom. Beyond these you come to the diet kitchen and two dining-rooms, one for the convalescents, the other for the staff. Adjoining these is the cookhouse and storeroom.

Ascending the staircase, which faces the main entrance, the visitor will find a ward on either side 20 x 18, furnished with six beds, the gift of Mr. J. S. Ballou, who died a few days ago of the mountains. On the makai side of these wards are two inner rooms looking out over the ocean, one occupied by a nurse, the other fitted up for a private patient. There is a bathroom on this floor.

There is another large ward in an adjoining building with a wide veranda much appreciated by the patients, and an open space where the men can sit and read.

On the Waikiki side of the hospital are the servants' quarters, morgue and laundry. The merit of the excellent arrangement everywhere observable, is due to the medical superintendent, Dr. Bowman, under whose hand the institution has grown up. The management owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. John Emmet, who has put in everything connected with plumbing and sanitary arrangements free of charge.

In July, the management entered into a contract with the United States Marine Hospital Service through Dr. Carmichael, under which all sailors in the United States merchant service suffering from pulmonary disease, arriving at this port, will be sent to this hospital.

The institution is being run on lines of the strictest economy consistent with efficiency and proper attention. The cost is now from \$700 to \$750 a month, according as there are four or five weeks of wages to be paid. The expenditure for August was \$999.55.

CHARTERED A STEAMER.

The Democrats Will go on a Hunt for Prince David.

Late last evening it was stated on good authority that leading members of the Democratic central committee had succeeded in chartering the steamer Mikahala to go after Prince David and bring him back before Saturday next so that he may register.

It was only after much tribulation and many trips in hacks to and from the water front that the Democrats succeeded in making arrangements to chasing up the wandering prince. But the question of money was a secondary one, considering the gravity of the situation, and it was positively stated last night that the Mikahala had been chartered and that she would sail at an early hour this morning in search of David. Where Prince David is now on supposed to be somewhere on the leeward coast, and ought to arrive in time to sign his name to the rolls before the Registration Board closes its doors Saturday evening.

The wireless telegraphy people certainly missed a gold mine by not having their system in operation, for the Democrats would have been willing to have dug up many large and yellow eagles could they have obtained communication with the Prince yesterday and warned him of the danger that threatened his candidacy did he not come chasing homewards as fast as he could, even if he had to swim the channels.

"Honest Labor Bears
a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more pleasing to look upon than a hearty, ruddy face, gained by honest toil. They are the saving of the nation, these toilers of both sexes, struggling for daily bread.

"Pure blood makes them able to keep up the daily round of duty at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity, or a run down feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine for the blood. Poor Blood—'My blood was so poor that in hottest weather I felt cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me warm. It is the right thing in the right place.'" Hattie J. Taylor, Woodstown, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-gripping and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Half-Sick
People!

Just sick enough to feel heavy-headed, lazy and shiftless, to have no appetite, to sleep badly, to have what you eat feel like lead in your stomach. Not sick enough to take to bed, but just sick enough to not know what to do.

TAKE
Malt
Nutrine

That's what you ought to do—a good sensible tonic that will sharpen your appetite and put new go into your nerves and muscles. Come to-day and begin taking it right away. You'll find just what your system needs right here. It is just what it's name implies.

25cts. a bottle.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
FORT STREET.

AMERICAN MESSENGER SERVICE



TELEPHONE MAIN 199.

MESSENGERS ALWAYS READY TO ANSWER ALL CALLS.

Fine Line

—OF—

Peterson's
Office Desks

IN ALL STYLES.

Just Opened.

Hundreds in use in this city

HENRY WATERHOUSE & CO
QUEEN STREET.

ARLINGTON BLOCK
The Lace House
JUST • OPENED!
Cases Containing
New Goods
PER THE AUSTRALIA:
New Line of Ladies' Wash Skirts
In New Patterns which are very pretty.
Tailor Made Suits
Silk Lined, the neatest Tailor Made Garments in the city.
SILK PETTICOATS IN MANY COLORS.
M. BRASCH & CO.
PHONE 157

LADIES!

You Are Cordially Invited to Attend the

Grand Fall
Opening

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Swell Parisian Hats and Latest Novelties

IN HAIR GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

ALSO THE VERY LATEST IN WALKING SKIRTS

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION.

Miss M. E. Killean's
ARLINGTON BLOCK. HOTEL STREET.

To it I owe my Health
Painier Bottled Beer
is a Tonic and has more nourishing qualities than any Tonic or beverage in the market.
Lovejoy & Co
DISTRIBUTORS.

The Honolulu Tobacco Company, Ltd.
CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STS.

Has Received per "Australia" from New York
The World Renowned Brand of CIGARS

Lillian Russell,
PURITANOS. This ELEGANT CIGAR can be purchased for 5 CENTS ONLY. NONE BETTER
TRY THEM

BY S. S. AUSTRALIA:

SMOKED BLOATERS,
HOLLAND HERRINGS,
FROZEN OYSTERS,
CELERY, TURNIPS,
ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC.,
FRESH CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

SALTER & WAITY,
Orheim Block. Grocers. Fort Street.

Received By S. S. Australia:

NEW - GOODS
SHIRTS, NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, GENTS
UNDERWEAR, a fine assortment.
—AT—

K. Isoshima,
KING STREET
ABOVE BETHEL.